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HONGKONG, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1884.

日八初月八年申甲

Price, \$2 per Month.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON: J. & A. CO., 11, Old Bailey.
Lane, Lombard Street, E. C. 4, George
Street, & Co., 80, Cornhill. GOSPOD
& GOSPOD, Ludgate Circus, E. C. 4.
HARVEY & CO., 37, Watlington, E. C. 4.
SAMPSON, Lowry, 80, Old Bailey, & 104,
Leadenhall Street.
PARIS AND EUROPE: GALLIEN &
PERRON, 36, Rue Lafayette, Paris.
NEW YORK: ANDREW WATSON, 21, Park
Row.
AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW
ZEALAND: GOSPOD & GOSPOD, Mel-
bourne and Sydney.
SAN FRANCISCO: and American, Paris
generally: BRAS & BLACK, San Fran-
cisco.
SINGAPORE, STRAITS, &c.: SAYLE &
Co., Agents, Singapore. O. HARRISON
& Co., Malacca.
CHINA: Macao, Messrs A. A. de MIZZO
& Co. Sze-tou, QUELON & Co.
Amoy, WATSON, & Co. Shanghai,
LASS, SHAW, & Co. W. H. KERR,
& WASH. Yokohama, LINT, CHAW-
WELL & Co.

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, \$7,500,000
RESERVE FUND, \$4,400,000
RESERVE FOR EQUALIZATION
OF DIVIDENDS, \$400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PRO-
PRIETORS, \$7,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS.
Chairman—A. P. McEwen, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—Hon. F. D. SANBORN.
O. D. BORTON, Esq. M. GOSPEL, Esq.
E. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq. H. W. KERR, Esq.
W. H. FORBES, Esq. M. E. SANBORN, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGERS.
Hongkong, THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.
Shanghai, EVERETT CAMERON, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS: LONDON AND COUNTY
BANK.

HONGKONG INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Account at the rate
of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily
balance.
For Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months, 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.

LOCAL BANK DISCOUNT.
Credits granted on approved Securities,
and every description of Banking and
Exchange business transacted.
Drafts granted on London, and the
chief Commercial places in Europe, India,
Australia, America, China and Japan.

Chief Manager.
Hongkong, August 26, 1884. 1423

NOTICE.

RULES OF THE HONGKONG SAVINGS' BANK.

- 1.—The business of the above Bank will be conducted by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, on their premises in Hongkong. Business hours on week-days, 10 to 3; Saturdays, 10 to 1.
- 2.—The Assets of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation will form a direct security for the redemption of sums deposited in the above Bank.
- 3.—Sums less than \$1, or more than \$500 at one time will not be received. No depositor may deposit more than \$1,000 in any one day.
- 4.—Deposits may be on behalf of relations, of trusts, &c., in addition to the depositor's own account.
- 5.—Persons desirous of saving sums less than a dollar may do so by adding class ten-cent stamps to a form to be obtained either at the Bank or at the Post Office. When the form is presented with ten clear stamps the depositor will be credited one dollar.
- 6.—Depositors in the Savings' Bank having \$100 or more at their credit may at their option transfer the same to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation on fixed deposit for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum interest.
- 7.—Deposits may be forwarded from the Port by means of clean Hongkong Postage Stamps of any value.
- 8.—Interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum will be allowed to depositors on their daily balances.
- 9.—Each depositor will be supplied gratis with a Pass-Book which must be presented with each payment or withdrawal. Depositors must not make any entries themselves in their Pass-Books but should send them to be written up at least twice a year, about the beginning of January and beginning of July.
- 10.—Cheques containing Pass-Books, Registered Letters containing Stamps or other Remittances, and generally, correspondence as to the business of the Bank will, if marked "On Hongkong Savings' Bank Business," be forwarded free of Postage or Registration Fees by the various British Post Offices in Hongkong and China.
- 11.—Withdrawals may be made on demand, but the personal attendance of the depositor or his duly appointed agent, and the production of his Pass-Book are necessary.
- 12.—All documents connected with the business of the Savings' Bank are exempt from stamp duty.

For the
HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING
CORPORATION,
T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, April 23, 1884. 715

WITH Reference to the above BUSI-
NESS will be commenced on the
1st May, 1884.

For the
HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING
CORPORATION,
T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, April 25, 1884. 716

Bank.

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in London on 18th July, 1884,
under the Companies Act 1862, to 1883.)

LONDON BANKERS.

UNION BANK OF LONDON, Ld.
BANK OF SCOTLAND, LONDON.

DATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DE-
POSITS.
At 3 months' notice 3 per cent.
At 6 months' notice 4 per cent.
At 12 months' notice 5 per cent.

Current Accounts kept on terms which
may be learnt on application.
J. MELVILLE-MATSON,
Manager.
Hongkong, September 15, 1884. 1556

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

MR. LOUIS JUDELL CRASER to Sign
our Firm on account of leaving
China and to have authorized Mr. OSCAR
NOODT to Sign our Firm's Name from
this date.
HERTON & Co.
Peking, 15th September, 1884. 1632

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST AND RESPONSIBILITY OF
MR. ALFRED THOMAS MANGER
in our Firm (based on the 30th day of
June, 1884).
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
Hongkong, September 23, 1884. 1617

PROSPECTUS.

PROSPECTUS OF THE CHINESE IMPERIAL GOVERN- MENT SILVER LOAN, 1884.

AUTHORISED BY IMPERIAL DECREE
Dated 4th December, 1883.

For Dollars 2,789,400.28 equivalent of
Taels 2,000,000 at 7.17, in Bonds of \$500
each, bearing interest at 5 per cent. per annum.
Principal and Interest payable in Hong-
kong.

The Loan is divided into Two Portions
for \$1,394,700.14 (1 Million Taels) each,
and marked respectively A & B.

The Bonds of Loan A are redeemable at
par within 3 years (1887) by three yearly
instalments, the first of which will be pay-
able on the 15th March, 1885.

The Bonds of Loan B are redeemable at
par within 6 years (1890) by three yearly
instalments, the first of which will be pay-
able on the 30th June 1888.

The Bonds will bear interest at the rate
of 5 per cent. per annum payable yearly,
according to the English Calendar, as per
annexed Schedule, at the Office of the
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Cor-
poration, at the Current Rate of Exchange
for Demand Bills on Hongkong. The first
Payment of interest on Loan A will be on
10th March, 1885, and on Loan B on 30th
June, 1888.

The Drawings will take place in Hong-
kong on the 15th day of the month of
payment of the Bonds as given in the
Schedule, and the Bonds so drawn will be
paid off at par on the respective dates
specified, at the Office of the Hongkong
and Shanghai Banking Corporation, which
will also receive interest on the Bonds so
drawn will cease.

Bonds to bearer will be issued on 25th
October, 1884, against allotment letter and
on payment of the balance due on same
from which date the public will receive
interest upon the Bonds of both Loans.

SCHEDULE TABLE OF DRAWINGS AND PAYMENT OF INTEREST.

LOAN A.

Date of pay- ment of draw- ings and inter- est.	Amount of bonds and interest.	Amount of bonds and interest.
1885—15th Mar.	\$418,410.04	\$111,576.01
1886—15th "	488,145.05	78,103.20
1887—15th "	488,145.05	39,051.60
	\$1,394,700.14	\$228,730.81

LOAN B.

Date of pay- ment of draw- ings and inter- est.	Amount of bonds and interest.	Amount of bonds and interest.
1885—30th June	\$111,576.01	\$111,576.01
1886—30th "	111,576.01	111,576.01
1887—30th "	\$488,145.05	\$111,576.01
1888—30th "	488,145.05	72,024.40
1890—30th "	418,410.04	33,472.30
	\$1,394,700.14	\$552,391.24

With reference to the foregoing sealed
tenders are invited for the above Loan at
the Office of the HONGKONG AND SHANG-
HAI BANKING CORPORATION at Hongkong,
Shanghai, and Yokohama, until Noon
on SATURDAY 18th October, 1884, when
the tenders will be opened, afterwards to
tender will be entertained. Applicants
have the option of taking either Loan A or
Loan B and tenders should distinctly state
which one is desired.

A deposit of ten per centum upon the
amount tendered must accompany each ap-
plication, such deposit to be made by Cheque
on a Bank in Hongkong. The balance of
the amount allotted to be paid on or before
the 25th October, 1884.

Default in payment of any instalment at
the due date will render all previous pay-
ments liable to forfeiture.

If no allotment is made the deposit will
be returned in full, and if only a portion
of the amount applied for is allotted, the
balance of the deposit will be applied
towards the payment of the final instal-
ment.

All tenders to bear upon the cover
"Tender for Chinese Imperial Silver Loan
of 1884."
The Corporation does not bind itself to
accept any tender below par.

This prospectus and form of tender can
be obtained on application at the Bank.

For the
HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING
CORPORATION,
Agents for the Loan,
T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, September 11, 1884. 1632

For Sale.

Lane, Crawford & Co.

DEB TO ANNOUNCE THAT THEY HAVE NOW OPENED THEIR
NEW FURNISHING & HOUSEHOLD DRAPERY
DEPARTMENTS.

WITH
A very large Stock of entirely
NEW GOODS,
SPECIALLY SELECTED FOR THE PRESENT SEASON.

CONSISTING OF—

BRUSSEL'S CARPETS, BEST FIVE-FRAME
QUALITY OF PURE WOOLS, FAST
DYES, and this year's Choice Designs.
BRUSSEL'S 2nd QUALITY and TAPES.

TRY CARPETS, durable, moderate in
price, and the newest patterns.
KENSINGTON CARPETS from \$17 each.

These are woven in one piece, bordered,
fringed and reversible, they are most
artistic and very suitable for Reception
and Bed Rooms.

A very large Assortment of AXMINSTER,
VELVET & SHIRAZSKIN HEARTH-
RUGS, VELVET and CENTRE CAR-
PETS in all the latest designs.

The new English and French TAPES.
TRIES FOR CURTAINS and COVERING
FURNITURE. THE MEXICAN TA-
PESTRIES from \$1 per yard. A large
stock of newest REPS and DAMASKS.

EIDER-DOWN QUILTS and PILLOWS
in great variety.

CRETONNES, a carefully selected Stock of
GORELIN TAPESTRY, CURTAIN CRETONNES,
and REVERSIBLE CRETONNES in art de-
signs.

BEDDING of all descriptions, carefully
manufactured and of guaranteed qua-
lity.

BRASS and IRON BEDSTEADS, and
CHILDREN'S COTS in great variety.

The Patent WOVEN WIRE and the EX-
CELSIOR SPRING MATTRESSES in
all sizes.

HOUSEHOLD LINENS. A very large
Stock of the best TABLE DAMASK,
LINEN and COTTON SHEETINGS,
QUILTS, COUNTERPANES, BLAN-
KETS, &c., at low prices.

ESTIMATES given for FURNISHING
throughout, or RECOVERING FUR-
TURE.

Hongkong, September 15, 1884. 1555

For Sale.

OVERSTRUNG TRICHORD COTTAGE PIANOS,

by
NEUMEYER & Co., WEIDENSLAUER & ROSENKRANZ.
Specially manufactured for this climate.

COMPLETE IRON FRAME AND TUNING PLATE.
Unrivalled for Brilliance and Sweetness of Tone.

Price for Cash, from \$230 to \$250.
On Hire, per month, from \$15 to \$20.

Special attention is called to the fact that after having
hired a Piano for 14 months, it will become without
further payment the property of the hirer.

INSPECTION SOLICITED.
Apply to
Prof. A. VITA,
2, Alexandra Terrace,
Hongkong, July 14, 1884. 1189

W. POWELL & Co.

NEW GOODS, JUST RECEIVED.
Nur's Velvets and Beres.
Cheap Dress Materials for Autumn.
Coloured SATENS, GALATHEE STRIPES.
New Patterns in ZEPHYRUS CLOTHS.
Black Silks, Satins and Velvets.
Coloured and White Wool Shawls.
Infants' Cloaks, Hats, &c.
MUSLIN and LACE FURNITURES.
PHOTO FRAMES, French Glass Ware,
&c., &c., &c.

White and Black BRUSSEL'S NETS.
Sport Nets for Veils.
Ribbons in various widths and colours.
Black, White and Coloured LACES.
Ladies' and Children's Silk GLOVES.
SHAW HATS, FLOWERS and FEATHERS.
NOVELTIES in Crewel and Wool Work.
Crown & Fancy OYSTERAL CLOTHS for dills.
HARDWARE of all kinds.
Hongkong, September 23, 1884. 1614

SAYLE & Co.

BEG to inform the LADIES and GENTLEMEN of Hong-
kong that at their AUCTIONS, on
TUESDAY, THURSDAY & SATURDAY,
as per their Advertisement, will offer the Balance of their

SILK GOODS,

COMPRISING:
BLACK AND FANCY SILKS AND SATINS
in Pieces, Dress Lengths and Remnants.

Also, a few Sets of FUR TRIMMINGS.

An Inspection solicited. Commissions left with Mr. ROORE
from those unable to attend will be executed.

SAYLE & Co.,
VICTORIA EXCHANGE.
Hongkong, September 20, 1884. 1571

THE REPORT OF THE TRIAL OF LOGAN AT GASTON

that appeared in
the China Mail has been printed in FAM-
PHLET FORM, and is now on Sale—
Price, 30 Cents.

Hongkong, October 3, 1883.

WASHING BOOKS.

(In English and Chinese.)
WASHERMAN'S BOOKS, for the use
of Ladies and Gentlemen, can now
be had at this Office—Price, \$1 each.
CHINA MAIL OFFICE.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instruc-
tions to Sell by Public Auction, on
SATURDAY,
the 27th September, 1884, at 2 p.m., at his
Sales Rooms, Queen's Road,—
AN ASSORTMENT OF
JAPANESE WARE,
comprising—

KANSA, SATSUMA, KOTO and TOKU
VASES, JARS, LACED BURNERS, BOWLS,
PLATES, ETC. SHELL TEA SETS, ORNAMENTS,
ENAMELLED WARE, GOLD and SILVER IN-
LAID BRONZES, EXOTIC DECORATIONS, ENAMELLED
SERRIES, &c., &c., &c.

TERMS OF SALE.—As customary.
J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, September 24, 1884. 1626

PUBLIC AUCTION.

SAYLE & Co. will continue Selling off
by Public Auction, at the
'VICTORIA EXCHANGE,'
on
SATURDAY,
the 27th Instant,
commencing at 2 o'clock p.m.

SAYLE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, September 25, 1884. 1600

Intimations.

MEXICAN PACIFIC NAVIGATION
COMPANY.

THE Company will Run STEAMERS
monthly from HONGKONG to the West
Coast of Mexico, via YOKOHAMA and
HONOLULU, commencing in OCTOBER
with the Steamer Mount Lebanon.

The STEAMERS will proceed from HONG-
KONG to YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU, thence
to MANTAN (direct), and from MANTAN
to SAN BLAS, and MANZANILLO.

Through Bills of Lading and Passage
Tickets granted to all Mexican Ports.
For further Particulars as to Passage and
Freight apply to—

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Agents.
Hongkong, September 1, 1884. 1460

CHINA FIRE-INSURANCE COM- PANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BILLS FOR THE YEAR 1883.

SHAREHOLDERS are hereby requested
to send in to this Office a List of their
Contributions of Premium for the year end-
ing 31st December last, in Order that the
PROPORTION OF PROFIT for that year
to be paid as BONUS to CONTRIBUTORS
may be ascertained. Returns not sent in
before the 30th November next, will be
made up by the Company, and no subse-
quent Claims or Alterations will be allowed.

By Order of the Directors,
JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, September 1, 1884. 1467

Intimations.

NOTICE.

THE CRICKET-GROUND will be
OPEN for PRACTICE and LAWN
TENNIS on TUESDAY, the 30th Septem-
ber, and the Opening CHAMPION MATCH,
"THE FIRST ELEVEN" vs. "THE NEXT
TWENTY TWO" will be played on FRIDAY
and SATURDAY, the 3rd and 4th October,
commencing at 2 p.m. on FRIDAY (wea-
ther permitting).

GENTLEMEN desirous of joining the Club,
and MEMBERS wishing to play in the open-
ing MATCH are requested to communicate
with the SECRETARY at the Hongkong Club.
H. FOSS,
Hon. Secretary,
HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB,
Hongkong, September 23, 1884. 1619

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FROM MONDAY, the 22nd Instant,
Mr. DE CHAMPEAUX will take
Charge of this Agency.

I. MARTIN,
Acting Agent.
Hongkong, September 20, 1884. 1607

Shipping.

Steamers.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR SHANGHAI VIA AMOY.
(Taking Cargo & Passengers at through rates
for NINGPO, CHEFOO, NEW
CHANG, TIENTSIN, HANKOW, and
Ports on the YANGTZE.)
The Co.'s Steamship
Glaucus, Captain JACKSON, will be
despatched as above on
SATURDAY, the 27th Instant, at Noon.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, September 25, 1884. 1627

FOR SWATOW AND BANGKOK.

THE SCOTTISH ORIENTAL STEAM-
SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.
The Company's Steamer
Kang Kong, Captain R. JONES, will
be despatched for the
above Ports on SATURDAY, the 27th
Instant, at 4 p.m.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
YUEN YAT HONG,
Agents.
Hongkong, September 25, 1884. 1629

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND
CALCUTTA.
The Co.'s Steamship
Tienyang, Captain DAVIS, will be
despatched for the above
Ports on SATURDAY, the 27th Instant,
at 3 p.m.
This Steamer has superior First-class
Passenger Accommodation especially con-
structed to meet the requirements of tropical
climates.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, September 20, 1884. 1604

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.
The Co.'s Steamship
Aqueduct, Captain WILSON, will be
despatched as above on
SATURDAY, the 27th Instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, September 20, 1884. 1608

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO,
BOMBAY, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT
SAID, AND TRIESTE.

(Taking Cargo at through rates to CAL-
CUTTA, PERSIAN GULF PORTS,
ODDESSA, and the
MEDITERRANEAN PORTS.)
The Co.'s Steamship
Bieltra, Capt. G. SPURILL, will be
despatched as above on
SUNDAY, the 28th Instant, at Daylight.
For further Particulars, apply to
MELOCHERS & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, September 25, 1884. 1628

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOW.
The Co.'s Steamship
Wamoa, Captain FRYMAN, will be
despatched for the above
Ports on SUNDAY, the 28th Instant, at
9 a.m.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, September 25, 1884. 1630

UNION LINE

FOR SHANGHAI.
The Steamship
Empire, Captain LOWRY, due on
or about the 20th Inst.,
will have immediate despatch for the above
Port.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, September 19, 1884. 1588

Shipping.

Steamers.

FOR SHANGHAI.
(Taking Cargo & Passengers at through rates
for CHEFOO, TIENTSIN, NEW-
CHANG, HANKOW and Ports on the
YANGTZE.)
The Steamship
Olegario, Captain TAYLOR, will be
despatched as above on
MONDAY, the 29th Instant, at 4 p.m.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, September 23, 1884. 1609

FOR HIGO AND YOKOHAMA.
The Steamship
Sagami Maru, Captain DAY, will be
despatched as above on
TUESDAY, the 30th Instant.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, September 23, 1884. 1615

NETHERLANDS INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR AMOY.
The Co.'s Steamship
Comple, Captain HAWKINS, will be
despatched as above on
WEDNESDAY, the 1st Proximo, at Day-
light, instead of as previously advertised.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, September 25, 1884. 1631

UNION LINE.

FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIGO.
The Steamship
Comet, Captain FRASER, due on
or about the 1st October
next, will have immediate despatch for the
above Port.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, September 24, 1884. 1624

FOR SAIGON.
The British Steamship
Maurice, Captain H. PEARCE, will be
despatched for the above
Port on FRIDAY, the 3rd October.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
LEE WING & Co.,
No. 12, Queen Street.
Hongkong, September 25,

For Sale.

MacEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.
No. 53, Queen's Road East,
(OPPOSITE THE COMMISSARIAT),
ARE NOW
LANDING FROM AMERICA.

TOFOGAN BUTTER.
Eastern and Californian CHEESE.
COPPER, Boneless.
Prime HAMS and BACON.
Eagle Brand Condensed MILK.
Family BEER in 25 lb kegs.
Best IDEAL SALMON in 5 lb cans.
Cutting's Dried FRUITS in 25 lb cans.
Assorted Canned VEGETABLES.
Fett's SAUSAGE and Sausage
MEAT.
Stuffed PEPPERS.
Assorted SOUPS.
Richardson & Robinson's Celebrated Potted
MEATS.

Lamb HAM.
Lamb TONGUES.
Crown CHOWDER.
Fresh OREGON SALMON.
Dried APPLES.
TOMATOES.
SUCOTASH.
Maple SYRUP.
Golden SYRUP.
Cracked WHEAT.
HOMINY.
HONEY.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES.

400 lb. Capacity.
600 lb. " "
1,200 lb. " "

'KAISER L'HIND'
CIGARETTES
in crystallized Boxes of 100 at \$6.50
per mille.

SPORTING AND RIFLE GUNPOWDER
in 1 lb Tins.

AGATE IRON WARE.
INSULATION RUBBER.
TUCK'S PATENT PACKING.

HITCHCOCK HOUSE LAMPS.
PERFECTION STUDENT LAMPS.
LAWN BOWLS.

PAINTS and OILS.
TALLOW and TALK.
PITCH and ROSIN.

Ex late Arrivals from
ENGLAND.

**A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
STORES.**

including:
ALMONDS and RAISINS.
FRENCH PLUMS.
TYSSEYMAN'S DESSERT FRUITS.
JORDAN ALMONDS.

FINE YORK HAMS.
PICNIC TONGUES.
BREAKFAST TONGUES.
PATE DE FOIE GRAS.

Digby CHICKS.
Yamouth BLOATERS.
Kipped HERRINGS.
Herrings & SARDINES

IRISH BACON in tins.
COGNACINA.
VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA.
BEE'S COCOA.

SPARTAN.

COOKING STOVES.

CLARETS.

CHATEAU MARGAUX.
CHATEAU LA TOUR, pints & quarts.
BRES. GRAVES.
BREAKFAST CLARET, " "

SHERRIES & PORT.

SACCO'S MANZANILLA & AMON-
THLADO.
SACCO'S OLD INVALID PORT
(1848).
HUNTS' PORT.

BRANDY, WHISKY, LIQUEURS, &c.

1 and 3-star HENNESSY'S BRANDY.
COGNACINA'S BRANDY.
FINE OLD BOURBON WHISKY.
KINARMAN'S LL WHISKY.
ROYAL GLENDEE WHISKY.
BOORD'S OLD IRISH WHISKY.
ROSE'S LIME JUICE CORDIAL.
NOLAN PEAT & CO'S VERMOUTH.
JAMESON'S WHISKY.
MARSHALL'S
EASTERN CHAMPAGNE.
CHATEAU
MARASCHINO.
CUCARAO.
ANGOSTURA, BOTTLED BY CAMERON and
SAUNDERS, pints and quarts.

BASS'S ALE, bottled by CAMERON and
SAUNDERS, pints and quarts.
GUINNESS'S STOUT, bottled by E. &
J. BOWEN, pints and quarts.
DRAUGHT ALE and PORTER, by the
Gallon.
ALE and PORTER, in hogheads.

SPECIALTY SELECTED

CIGARS.

Five New Season's CUMSHAW TEA, in
5 catty Boxes.
BREAKFAST CONGOU at 25 cents p. lb.

MILNER'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF
SAFES, CASH and PAPER
BOXES, at Manufacturers' Prices.
Hongkong, August 16, 1884. 1370

Prospectus.

**THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI
TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.**
CAPITAL, 500,000 DOLLARS.
In 10,000 Shares of \$50 each, \$5 payable on
Application, \$10 on Allotment, and the
Balance by Calls as required.

Provisional Committee:
The Hon. W. KESWICK (Chairman).
The Hon. T. JACKSON.
The Hon. F. D. SASSOON.
C. P. CHATER, Esq.
W. DANBY, Esq.
W. H. FORBES, Esq.
W. K. HUGHES, Esq.
A. B. JOHNSON, Esq.
J. A. MOSELEY, Esq.
W. WOTTON, Esq.

BANKERS:
THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION.

Engineers:
Wm. DANBY, Esq., M. Inst. C.E.
R. K. LEIGH, Esq., Assoc. M. Inst. C.E.

Solicitors:
Messrs. BREKTON, WOTTON AND
DEACON.

Temporary Offices:
13, PRAYA CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

THE Company has been formed for the
purpose of constructing, equipping,
and working a series of Low Level Steam
Tramways in the City of Victoria, Hong-
kong. Two Special Ordinances (Nos. 6
and 18 of 1883) have been passed by the
Legislative Council and the Government
authorizing the construction and working
of the same.

The Tramways are very favorably adapted for
Tramways owing to its configuration, the
easy gradients of its principal street, (the
main thoroughfare from the East to the
West end, along which the Tramways will
be laid), and the immense incessant traffic.

The Tramways will be constructed in the
best and most substantial manner, and with
all the latest improvements, with steel
girders, bedded in concrete, but no
wood or other perishable material will be used.

The Tramways are intended to be worked
by Steam Traction, such being much more
economical, trustworthy, and under more
effective control, having more power of
overcoming gradients, and giving better re-
sults (pecuniary and otherwise) than horse,
compressed air, electricity or other motive
power.

The engines will be constructed accord-
ing to the Board of Trade regulations and
will in no way be a nuisance, being almost
noiseless, and having no machinery, smoke,
or steam visible.

The Committee anticipate, from the re-
latively low cost per mile of the projected
Tramways, combined with other numerous
advantages connected with the undertaking,
that the dividend returns will be satis-
factory.

There is no agreement or contract in
existence affecting this undertaking.

Plans and Estimates may be seen at the
Office, and the full Prospectus and Forms
of Application for Shares and every other
information may be obtained from
THE SECRETARY AND ENGINEERS.
No. 13, PRAYA CENTRAL,
HONGKONG.

APPLICATIONS FOR SHARES will be re-
ceived until the 30th SEPTEMBER.
Hongkong, August 7, 1884. 1319

WILLIAM DOLAN,
SAIL-MAKER & SHIP-CHANDLER,
22, PRAYA CENTRAL.

COTTON DUCKS, HEMP CANVAS,
MANILA ROPE, AMERICAN
OAKUM, LIFE BUOYS,
CORK JACKETS,
&c., &c., &c.

Unckong, May 1, 1882. 256

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Prospectus.

**THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK
CORPORATION, LIMITED.**
(Incorporated under the Companies Act
1862 in Hongkong, whereby the liability of
the shareholders is limited to the
amount of their Shares.)

CAPITAL ————— £2,000,000.

First Issue of 100,000 Shares of £10 EACH,
Of which 50,000 are Reserved for
Issue in India, China, Japan
and the Colonies.

PAYABLE —————

£1 on Application, £1 on Allotment, and
the Balance of £8 at such times and in
such sums not exceeding £2, as
the Directors may determine,
and at intervals of not less
than one month.

(Interest at Five per cent. per annum will
be allowed upon all payments made
in advance of Calls.)

Directors:
CHRISTIAN ALBUSEN, Esq.,
D. L. W. P. Director of the International
Bank of London, Limited.

LOANER R. C. BOYLE, Esq.,
Of Messrs. Boyle, Campbell, Buxton & Co.,
80, Lombard Street, E.C.

W. K. A. ROYLE, Esq.,
Founder of the Oriental Bank Corporation.

E. F. HARRISON, Esq., C.S.I.,
Formerly President of the Bank of Bengal.

A. J. MACDONALD, Esq.,
Late of Sir Charles Forbes & Co., and
formerly President of the Bank of
Bombay.

SIR BENJAMIN C. C. PINE, K.C.M.G.,
Oriental Club, Hanover Square, late
Governor of Leeward Islands.

GRANT HEATHY TOD-HEATHY, Esq.,
13, Carlton House Terrace,
London, S.W.

BANKERS:
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON,
LIMITED.

THE BANK OF SCOTLAND
(Edinburgh, London and Branches).

Brokers:
Messrs. STEER, LAWRENCE & CURETON,
3, Drapers' Gardens, E.C.

Solicitors:
Messrs. HOLLAND, SON & COWARD,
Minster Lane, London.

R. T. ROHDE, Esq.,
Temporary Offices: 40, Threadneedle
Street, E.C.

Form of Application for SHARES may be
obtained from the Office of the
ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, Hongkong.

All Payments on Application for SHARES
are to be made to the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION, who will grant
receipts for the same.

Applications for SHARES will be received
until the 15th September.

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The Government Astronomer reports to-day:—The barometer is slowly falling over Luzon and has risen elsewhere, except in Wladivostok. Light winds prevail every where at present. The typhoon forecast by me on the 19th has entered and is quickly traversing the sea of Japan, and that forecast on the 23rd appears to be still East of Luzon, which it is slowly approaching.

We have to acknowledge receipt of part 4 of the Netherlands Minister's (Mr. J. H. Ferguson's) *Memorial of International Law* for the use of Navies, Colonies and Consulates. The part before us deals with the 'Mutual rights and responsibilities of states in time of peace.' Part 5 will be on 'War and its consequences,' and should be of special value, if it is published before the Franco-Chinese trouble is concluded. The publishers here are Messrs. Noronha & Co.

The following telegram from the *St. Paul* Times varies somewhat from the corresponding one published here:—

London, Sept. 18.—Telegrams have been received from General Gordon up to 26th August, announcing that he would occupy Berber within a few days, and then await the arrival of British troops.

He again asks for Zohreh Pasha to be despatched; also for £300,000 to be sent him.

Another rifle competition, between the members of the Police force in course of arrangement, and will probably take place early next month. There are to be fifteen prizes to be competed for, and Captain Dempster, Captain Superintendent of the force, has most liberally subscribed \$100 towards the amount of the prizes. The weapon used will be the Martini-Henry carbine, and the ranges 200, 300 and 400 yards.

IMPORTANT military operations are to be undertaken by the French in Tonquin in a month or two. The relief and reinforcements will mostly all have arrived by the end of next month, and by that time active operations will have commenced.

Among the earliest movements to be made, we believe, is the despatch of four distinct columns of troops from Hanoi. Three of these are to proceed to the Chinese frontier. One column, which, it is possible, carry Langon, another Cao Bang, and a third, Lao Kai. The columns for Langon and Cao Bang will very possibly move in company as far as Langon, from which there is a road to Cao Bang. The road from Langon runs in a North Easterly direction from Hanoi, and the route from Langon to Cao Bang runs in a Westerly direction. In addition to the certainty of these columns encountering a strong force of Chinese, there will be immense difficulties to be overcome in transporting stores, and in keeping open the lines of communication. Their task will, therefore, be a severe and dangerous one.

The column to Lao Kai will have to proceed up the Red River in boats. Lao Kai is situated on the North Western frontier of Tonquin, on the Red River, which is navigable as far as Sontay by small gunboats. Beyond that it is navigable by boats of light draft as far as Lao Kai, but there are several rather dangerous rapids to be overcome on the way.

The last column will proceed South to Thuan Hoa, the place where nine French priests were massacred some time ago.

THE steamer *Glenage* and *Namoo* arrived here from Foochow to-day. The former left the Anchorage on the 24th, and the latter on the 25th. Nothing had been heard of the reported landing of 2,000 French troops at the Kimpai Pass on the 16th instant, when these vessels left the Anchorage, and as they steamed through the Passes (the Mangan and Kimpai), the officers observed the Chinese were still hard at work on the fortifications. During the three days the *Namoo* lay at the Anchorage, an immense number of Chinese soldiers passed down the river towards the Mangan and Kimpai Passes in junk. Captain Leo Buah, who saved himself and his crew from the attack of the French, by acting on the principle of 'He who fights and runs away, lives to fight another day,' was still on board his own vessel, but was momentarily expecting to be surrounded to have his head removed. The river is not yet blocked for gunboats. When the *Namoo* left, the *Zephyr* and *Moscow* were still at Foochow, the *Champion* was at the Anchorage, and the *Merlin* was at Sharp Point. Eight French men-of-war were under Master Island, and it is said the troops brought up in the *Isanagawa* are encamped on that island.

The *Glenage* passed *La Galissoniere*, bound north, off the Brothers yesterday. As will be seen from the following report, the *Namoo* was compelled to remain under shelter at Sharp Point for two days. She reports:—Left Pagoda Anchorage on the morning of the 21st instant, and anchored under Sharp Point, the weather being misty and the barometer falling. At 6 p.m., barometer 29.16, the wind increased to a hard gale with heavy squalls and rain. Lay under Sharp Point until the morning of the 23rd instant, when the weather moderating, proceeded on our voyage to Amoy. The lowest reading of the barometer was 29.56. During the time we lay at anchor the wind changed from the N.E. to N.W. The S.S. *Fuku* and *Akita* were close at anchor at Sharp Point during the

gale, and also left on the morning of the 23rd.

The steamer *Rosely*, Douglas, and *Agamemnon* were passed at No. 2 Buoy, bound into Foochow, on the morning of the 23rd instant.

H.B.M.'s gunboat *Midge* was passed on the evening of the 23rd instant, bound for Foochow.

THE S.S. *Haveron*, Captain Aubin, leaves Nagasaki for Europe to-morrow (Sept. 14th) with 3,000 tons of rice on board, the largest cargo of grain hitherto shipped from this port, we believe.—Nagasaki *Rising Sun*.

DISCUSSION sometimes arises now-a-days, says Truth, as to the precise value of the title 'Esquire.' It is generally agreed that its use should not, if possible, be allowed to any gentleman worth, say, less than ten shillings a week, unless he be an office-boy or otherwise 'professionally' engaged. It has, however, been reserved for the Press to fix the exact worth of the title. A journal published in the town of Burnham, a small but popular resort on the Somersetshire coast, has the following note at the head of its 'List of Visitors':—

'The word "Esq." charged 3d. prepaid.'

M. BERNARD, the inventor of the navigable balloon, has informed a reporter of the *Ecumenist* (Paris) that the problem of directing the machine is completely mastered. It is only a question of time and money, and he has no doubt the necessary sums would be found. A machine would only take six months to make, and thus an aerial army of the utmost usefulness could be created, though the expense would certainly be very great. During the above balloons had been sent out with messages. This system could enable them to return with replies, and a regular postal service could be established between Paris and Bordeaux or anywhere else as easily as by railroad. The balloon baskets could be made of a combustible engine of war. Its carrying power increases rapidly in proportion to its size, and thus it might be made to convey bodies of a hundred soldiers or more.

SAYS the Nagasaki *Rising Sun* of Sept. 13th:—The Chinese barge *Ching Tah*, Capt. F. Taylor, was towed below the shipping at noon on Wednesday last, and some time during the ensuing night she sailed for Shanghai, with a full cargo of coal on board. The *Ching Tah*, it is generally known, is, to all intents and purposes, a government vessel, attached to the Shanghai Arsenal, at which place she was constructed, having been originally intended for a steamer to collect 'tribute' from the Chinese. We believe there is no reason to suspect the *Ching Tah* has not really gone to Shanghai, except that it seems altogether incredible that the Chinese authorities should risk a valuable vessel and cargo unless their requirement for coal was of a most urgent nature, which can scarcely be the case at Shanghai. The *Ching Tah* arrived here on the 29th of July, and as war was daily expected to be declared when she left Shanghai, it was generally believed that she was sent here solely to ensure her safety, and that she would remain until matters became more settled, instead of which the first opportunity has been taken to expose her to the danger of capture and confiscation by one of the numerous French men-of-war cruising in the vicinity of Shanghai and adjacent ports.

Victoria Recreation Club.

AQUATIC SPORTS.

Umpires:—H. J. H. Tripp, Esq.; C. S. Goodwyn, Esq.; F. Grimble, Esq.; E. E. Ransell, Esq.; 'The Bull,' Esq.; Starter:—R. K. Leigh, Esq.

The annual aquatic sports of the Victoria Recreation Club were commenced this afternoon in splendid weather. There was a large attendance of the public. The competitions were keenly contested, and afforded the spectators much entertainment. Below we give a description and the result of each race:

1.—4.00 p.m., DIVING FOR OBJECTS; 1st prize, value \$10; 2nd prize, value \$5. Five competitors appeared, Read, Wilson, G. Grimble, Shepherd and Williams, and only one being allowed. The sun was shining rather strongly upon the water and made a glare which rendered it very difficult to discern the small cups which were the objects dived for. Ten of these objects were thrown in the water for each competitor, at different points in the bath. Read, after being under water 36 seconds, only succeeded in bringing up one of the objects, Wilson obtained three, Shepherd six, and Read and Williams four each. The two last named dived again to decide the tie, for second place, Read getting four to Williams' one, thus securing the second prize.

Shepherd, 1st prize, value \$10; 2nd prize, value \$5.

2.—4.15 p.m., RUNNING HEADS FROM CHINA BOARD; 1st prize, value \$10; 2nd prize, value \$5.

Wilson, G. Grimble, Machado, Williams and Cornish competed for this event, the heads being taken into deep water outside the bath. Three tries each were allowed. G. Grimble made by far the best head, in his third attempt, Machado being the next best. Several of the divers turned over and fell rather awkwardly. The difference in points of excellence in first and second was 43 and 35.

G. Grimble, 1st prize, value \$10; Machado, 2nd prize, value \$5.

3.—4.31 p.m., BOAT RACE (2 lengths) (Handicap); 1st prize, value \$10; 2nd prize, value \$5.

Entries:—Cook (15 seconds), Stapan (14 seconds), G. Lammer (10 seconds), Alden, Joseph and Kew (6 seconds), Almada (4 seconds), Costa (2 seconds), De Mello (scratch).

The boys put great spirit and vigour into their swimming. The smallest man in the squad, Stapan, swam with great pluck and was the first to touch the board at the first length. De Mello was the second,

followed closely by Almada. Stapan continued to swim with great spirit, but De Mello, the tallest and most muscular lad, came in first with comparative ease. Almada was a good second, Costa a good third and Stapan an excellent fourth. De Mello's time was 1 min. 41 sec.

De Mello, 1st prize, value \$10; Almada, 2nd prize, value \$5.

4.—4.45 p.m., SHORT RACE (2 lengths) (Open); 1st prize, value \$10; 2nd prize, value \$5.

Entries:—S. Barff, Captain Barclay, G. Grimble, H. Arthur and J. Williams.

Barff, the winner of the same race the two previous seasons, soon asserted himself, and maintained a short lead all through. He was sorely pressed the whole way through by Grimble (who bids fair to eclipse the performance of his brother, F. Grimble, in years gone by) and Captain Barclay. Barff reached the goal about a quarter of a length ahead of Grimble, and there was about the same distance between Grimble and Captain Barclay. Arthur and Williams were almost neck and neck in fourth place, not far behind the leaders. Altogether the race was a well contested and spirited one. Time 69½ seconds.

S. Barff, 1st prize, value \$10; G. Grimble, 2nd prize, value \$5; Capt. Barclay, 3rd prize, value \$5.

5.—5.15 p.m., HEADS FROM STAGE; 1st prize, value \$10; 2nd prize, value \$5.

Only three competitors stripped for the high dive, Grimble, Machado and Wilson. Each had three dives, the prize being given to the best diver on the three attempts. Wilson, whose legs went over rather too far in the first plunge, retired, and left the event to be contested by Grimble and Machado. The former made three really splendid plunges, entering the water cleanly and with very little splash and recovering himself in good time. Machado dived very fairly but made considerably more splash, though his recovery was very rapid. As only three competed, no second prize was given.

G. Grimble, 1st prize, value \$10; Machado, 2nd prize, value \$5.

6.—5.30, LONG RACE (Round the Red Buoy and back) (Handicap); 1st prize, value \$10; 2nd prize, value \$5.

Entries:—O. A. Cornish, A. Reuter and C. Denkan (Scratch), W. Wilson (15 seconds), and J. Williams (25 seconds).

The conditions were that the swimmers should go round the Red Buoy and back, but instead of this they were required to go round a boat moored off the inside of the British gunboat *Linet*, anchored about 200 yards from the shore. There was considerable confusion in the starting. Reuter (scratch) started immediately after Williams (25 seconds), and Denkan (also scratch) went off almost simultaneously with Wilson (15 seconds). Williams went off at the word, and had a beautiful start, but he entirely swamped his advantage by swimming too much against the tide. He lost all the way out, getting westwards towards the boat. Cornish, the only man who really started scratch, was the good way behind the others until the boat had been rounded, but immediately after he did so he took the leading position and maintained it until within twenty yards from home, when he gave way to Denkan, who touched the goal first. Denkan, however, had to allow ten seconds to Cornish, who reached the steps second, five seconds after Denkan. Cornish was thus the winner by five seconds. His time was 7 mins. 19 sec. Williams pulled up grandly towards the end, and touched the steps within one second of Cornish. Wilson was fourth man. Reuter was never in the race.

O. A. Cornish, 1st prize, value \$10; J. Williams, 2nd prize, value \$5.

7.—6.00 p.m., HORSE RACE (Handicap); 1st prize, value \$10; 2nd prize, value \$5.

Entries:—Captain Barclay and G. Grimble (scratch), H. Arthur (5 sec), Machado (8 sec) and H. H. Read (10 sec).

The struggle in this race lay between Arthur and Grimble. Arthur finished the first length just barely half-a-length ahead of Grimble, and from that point until the close of the race there was a stiff and determined competition between the two youngest entrants. The struggle ended in favour of Grimble, whose style both in swimming and getting over the hurdles was the nearest, by a short length. The winner's time was 74 seconds. Capt. Barclay finished the race, but Read and Machado gave up the contest on reaching the first hurdle on the return journey.

G. Grimble, 1st prize, value \$10; H. Arthur, 2nd prize, value \$5.

8.—6.15 p.m., DUCK HUNT; prize, value \$10.

This was the comic event in the afternoon's sport, and produced an immense amount of amusement and fun amongst the spectators. Six small Chinese punts were each manned with two of the competitors, one of whom worked the paddle whilst the other, stationed in the bows, had to defend the boat from the attempts of the duck to upset it. One of the rules was that no one should carry his head in the punt so far as to hit the duck on the head with the paddle. The object of the duck, who was in the water, and not in a boat, was to overturn the puntmen's punts within 10 minutes.

Mr. F. Grimble assumed the unenviable role of the duck. The six punts were manned by Stapan and Barff; Barclay and Pike; Wilson and Schindler; Read and Oakwell; Machado and Arthur; and Grimble and Shepherd. In a very short time the duck succeeded in upsetting or swamping several of the punts, leaving the puntsmen and their crews in the water; the duck thus winning the prize with four minutes to the good. This brought the afternoon's sports to a close. They will be continued to-morrow afternoon at 4 o'clock.

GRIMBLE and Shepherd. In a very short time the duck succeeded in upsetting or swamping several of the punts, leaving the puntsmen and their crews in the water; the duck thus winning the prize with four minutes to the good. This brought the afternoon's sports to a close. They will be continued to-morrow afternoon at 4 o'clock.

Police Intelligence.

(Before A. G. Wise, Esq.)

Friday, Sept. 26.

REFUSAL TO ACCEPT EMPLOYMENT.—The mistresses of licensed cargo boats Nos. 945, 645 and 603, appeared on a summons charging them with unlawfully refusing, without sufficient cause, to accept employment when unemployed, on the 25th inst.

Mr. Francis Vincent stated that yesterday at 9 a.m. he had some cattle to send on board a French man-of-war, from off the *Frays* opposite Amoy. He tried to engage the defendants' boats to take the cattle off, but they all refused and left the wharf, saying they were afraid to take complainant's cargo.

The first defendant now stated that her boat was too small, the second and third said that they were engaged at the time, but failed to prove this. A constable was sent to see the first defendant's boat, and reported that it was only capable of safely carrying two beasts. Complainant had wanted to ship four; the first defendant was therefore discharged. The other two defendants were fined \$5 each.

CHARGE AGAINST A CHINESE NEWSPAPER.

Tam Yik-kin, the printer and publisher of the *Wai Tin Yat-Po*, appeared on a summons charging him with 'unlawfully counselling and endeavouring to persuade certain persons to commit a crime, to-wit, the 17th day of September, 1894, subscribers or readers of the said newspaper, to commit the crime of murder, contrary to section IV. of Ordinance No. 4 of 1865.

Mr. Johnson, crown solicitor, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Wotton for the defendant. Mr. Wotton failed to be supplied with a copy of the objectionable publication, and stated that he understood that the matter referred to was a copy of a proclamation issued by the Chinese Government at Canton.

No evidence was taken, and the case was remanded until Monday next, at 10 a.m. Bail was granted to defendant in two sureties of \$100 each.

AN ATTEMPT AT HOUSEBREAKING.

A hawker, named Ho Ah-cheng, was charged with being upon the roof of the house of one Shing Fung, a student, in the night time, with intent to commit a felony; also with being in possession of burglars' tools, on the night of the 26th inst. Wong Yik-ching, P.C. 283, heard cries of 'thief' at 12.30 a.m. on the 26th inst. and saw defendant on the roof of No. 7. When defendant saw the constable he jumped down and hurt his foot, but managed to run into a house and shut the door. The police then searched the house, and found the defendant at the foot of the stairs. The constable found a chisel and pin where the defendant was standing. The defendant admitted being on the roof, but disclaimed the ownership of the tools. He also admitted three previous convictions, and was now sentenced to six months' hard labour, the first and last fourteen days to be in solitary confinement.

Foochow.

(From our Correspondent.)

17th Sept. 1894.

Since the attack of the French, the natives here appear to have lost what few senses they possessed, and are acting in the most extraordinary and erratic manner. As an illustration of this, I may state that whilst a large junk was proceeding down river yesterday, she was fired upon and sank at Limpo; and with what view it is difficult to conceive. The hypothesis, however, is that the sinking of the vessel was considered to be an additional barrier to the French fleet, which is daily expected to return to bombard the City. The natives are most active in reconstructing their forts, and are offering fabulous prices for the procuring of guns of foreign manufacture.

A few merchants here, who find that trade is scarcely so brisk as formerly, appear to sadly lament their inability to supply this demand. The reason now assigned by the Chinese for their utter defeat, is that the French did not give them fair warning of their contemplated attack; otherwise the result would have been very different.

Every preparation is again being made to encounter the French fleet, and the remuneration offered to even coolies to enlist in the army is too well aware that when they receive their wages, the amount has dwindled considerably down, owing to the squabbles made by Chinese officials who are chiefly dependent upon this for their means of existence and it is therefore a most difficult matter to obtain recruits. The general impression amongst the Chinese is that the French fleet will return on Sunday next, the 23rd, to bombard the City, and every arrangement is being made for an etoude.

A very serious affray has just taken place between the inhabitants of two villages called Dandow and Panshing which arose through a dispute about land; the result being the loss of several lives. The Settlement is comparatively quiet, but it would be dangerous to venture into the City, as the natives continue in great excitement, and row vengeance against foreigners generally.

England's Agreement to Protect Chusan.

(Translated from the 'Shen-pao' of 8th September, 1894.)

The following translation of a somewhat remarkable article in the *Shen-pao* has been forwarded to us:—

Chusan is a small barren island only visited by traders in fish and salt, amongst whom are no wealthy merchants, owing to the smallness of its trade. Its coast line being indented with frequent bays and inlets, the island is open on all sides to an enemy and difficult to hold. Consequently China does not regard this place as so important as Taiwan (Formosa) or Kiungchow (Hainan).

When the British first came to the east they occupied Chusan before they obtained possession of Hongkong as a place of commerce, and they agreed with China that, if the Chinese Government would engage not to hand over Chusan to any other power, they would on their part guarantee its protection without calling upon China to pay the expenses of its occupation. The reason of this is easy to see. Chusan is in a very central position, being situated between the northern and southern seas, in the highway between Hongkong and Shanghai, and near the mouth of Yangtze river, and if it were taken by any nation, it would attract the whole foreign trade of the Empire, and utterly ruin that of Hongkong. England therefore engaged to protect it in order to prevent its being so appropriated, for, in case of any trouble in Chusan, she has only to produce this convention as a warrant for her interference, and no nation can say that her action is a breach of neutrality. Though regarded by China as unimportant, the protection of this island is of vital importance to England and her vested interests.

Now France has taken Amoy and is embroiled with China, and, according to the London papers of the 4th January, the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce telegraphed to the London Chamber to request the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to uphold the Convention of 1846, which provides for the protection of Chusan, and that the island should not be given up to any other nation. The London Chamber accordingly memorialized the Foreign Office urging the observance of this Convention.

The London and China Express of the 4th January, 1894, states that the London Chamber of Commerce had received a telegram from the Hongkong Chamber, asking them to request the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to uphold the Treaty of 1846, which provides for the protection of Chusan, and that the island should not be given up to any other nation. The London Chamber accordingly memorialized the Foreign Office urging the observance of this Convention.

They are all at one on this point, and the merchants of England and China also approve. England has this advantage over other nations that her Sovereign and her people are of one mind in upholding the prosperity of the nation, and therefore it is that England holds the chief place amongst European states.

Now a correspondent just arrived from Hongkong states that England dreads the power of France, and that it is not certain that she will guarantee the protection of Chusan, and on this account the Hongkong merchants are much concerned. There is a rule observed throughout the world, that when new treaties are entered into by two countries, the provisions of former treaties still continue in force unless the new treaty positively annuls them. Now the Treaty of 1846 between England and China did not annul the agreement to protect Chusan; and, if we believe that that protection, we must believe that it does not wish to be on friendly terms with China, and is willing to give up its interests here. Or is it that England fears that her action in guarding Chusan will raise bitter feelings against her in France or has France threatened to fight if she does anything that will interfere with the payment of the indemnity for the Boxer rebellion? Certainly, if she has, she has certainly repented it. Of late years she has contented herself with holding what she has already got, and has adopted a laissez-faire policy. If she does not hold to her treaty stipulations by protecting Chusan, she is in danger of losing her rights that France may step in, she must be regarded as wanting in backbone. France will soon observe her weakness, as will all other nations, and will take advantage of it to press her in every way, making her the protected whereby she may raise herself to prominence amongst European states. This is what is sure to happen.

Great Britain holds nine-tenths of the trade with China while all other nations of the east and west have only one-tenth among them. Since French men-of-war have been attacking the open ports, China has had to put herself into a position of defence—trade has been interfered with, and England has suffered to the extent of several tens of millions of pounds, yet she has not dared to utter her voice. She has kept neutral while her interests are all being lost to her; though it is not yet known when the loss will end, nor to what extent it may extend. The fighting at Keelung and Amoy has been conducted by the French with excessive severity, and China has therefore seized this opportunity to pour her troops from Kanton and Yunnan into Tonking. *Tai-shan*, *Shih-chun*, and *Pan-chung-ching* are both experienced warriors, and it is now asserted that *Pan-chung-ching* has left his conclusion to place himself at the head of his old troops, who have been the remaining subjects of the Annamese king, and gone to join *Liu Jung-fu* against the French. Under these circumstances France certainly cannot hold the whole of Amoy, and if she loses that she will certainly take some place on the Chinese coast as a material guarantee. China and her officials, Prince Ch'uan and *Tao Tung-fang*, with their hearts filled with loyalty, will never consent to pay the outrageous indemnity. China and France will fight, and the war will be prolonged, but till when no one can say. England's task will be, ultimately, to make France want to gain a footing where she has hitherto owned no ground, and wishes to take away from England the profits accruing from the China trade. France is openly discussing China, but indirectly the injury falls on England. The indemnity which France demands is \$50,000,000 francs, but China will not pay it. England's loss is fearfully much more than this, and yet she willingly gives in, thus laying herself open to the ridicule of France, and lowering herself in the eyes of Europe. How is it that France is so strong and England so weak? Or why should France display such wisdom and England be so foolish? Nor is this all, for if England refuses to protect Chusan, by her China will offer it as a market to some other nation whose trade is to their mutual advantage, and England will not have anything to say. She will have to keep quiet and see her trade gradually diminish until her once flourishing colony in Hongkong becomes a deserted island, a useless incubus.

If on the other hand England holds to her treaty and sends a couple of gunboats to Chusan, France will relinquish all designs against Tientsin. Being already engaged in hostilities with China she will not dare to raise another enemy against her. King-hai can be efficiently protected by one or two men-of-war, and that does not British trade will be in no ultimate danger. England's good faith and uprightness will become manifest, her pledges will not be broken, her merchants will be deeply grateful, and her good name will remain unimpaired. She will not need to be ashamed to be called the greatest of the great European powers.

We know that the British Government is extremely fascinated in its policy and skilful in the management of its country's affairs. But our words are not mere water without stability. England should consider her trade interests and not that of her merchants. The convention by which she entered into this engagement was made by her own statesman for her own advantage, and displays a wise and far-sighted policy. The article of the Convention of 1846, in which this engagement was entered into, is copied below for the information of our readers.

4th Article.—Her Britannic Majesty consents on her part in case of the attack of an invader to protect Chusan and its dependencies and to restore to the possession of China as of old. In return, the Chinese Government consents to the possession of Chusan by the British Empire, and to the payment of a sum of money to be determined by the two nations, no pecuniary subsidies are to be due from China on this account.

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The men were, immediately on landing, conducted to the Government offices where His Excellency was in waiting to receive them. First, the Mate (Mr. Wright) and then each of the men were introduced by Mr. Maxwell to His Excellency, who heartily shook hands with each of them and expressed his very great pleasure in seeing them here and bidding them welcome to Penang.

The men then continuing standing up, the Governor, in the course of brief conversation with Mr. Wright, the Mate, ascertained from him that for a good time at first they felt the confinement very severely and acutely. They were generally pretty fairly provided with food, but after a short time a short time in the Rajah's hands, the salt ran short, and they had nothing but the cooked rice, pure and simple. They grumbled a great deal at this, for the good reason that it was not only unpalatable, but positively disagreed with them.

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The Governor. And as to the Rajah's treatment of you then, Mr. Wright, the only time we were at all in danger, or we believed or suspected, or feared that we were in danger, was when the Captain did not return. The Rajah then got into a very bad mood, and said that he would have done some harm to us, were it not for the fact that we were so much in a kindly enough way, after his own fashion.

The Governor. And then, as to the other natives, I mean other than the Rajah himself—how did you get along with them? Mr. Wright: We got on pretty fairly. Some times we were afraid they might raise some trouble for us. It was in this way—We could see they were trying to provoke us. They were trying to get us to incite us to do some disturbance. But we kept ourselves quiet, thinking it was the wisest course, that it would perhaps be better for us in the end. On the whole, Sir, things went pretty well throughout.

The Governor. What sort of a place did he give you to live in? Mr. Wright: We had very poor accommodation, indeed, Sir, at first. The Governor: You were put up or accommodated in a mat-bed, or something of the kind, were you not? Mr. Wright: Yes, Sir.

The Governor: What sort of a place was it? Mr. Wright: It was a mat-bed, at first, that we were put-up in, as you have said, Sir. That was up all the Rajah's head something, I think, about something good to be done concerning us at home. Then the man-of-war visited the place, so far as we can understand, and after that we were put into a little better sort of a home. A good deal better, I may say. We found the accommodation there, very good. It was reasonably good. It was a good deal better than we had been having, and we were glad of it.

The Governor. There were Chinese around how all the time, I understand, so that you could not get away for fear? Mr. Wright: Had you no idea, in fact, to escape, it would, we were pretty fairly confined, have been the worse for us. There we were at their mercy. They could have done for ourselves against them even had we got down to the bottom of the world, as they had a lot of men with them. It was best for us to remain where we were, where we had food and protection after its kind. If we had got away, we might have fallen into the hands of the natives, and did not know how we would have fared at their hands. We had a lot of strong ideas that if we got away and were caught and brought back, we should suffer for it in some way or other. Or, he might have taken it out of those who were left behind. After the guard was

placed over us, escape was not to be thought of. We were warned that if any one tried to escape the guard had orders to fire on us.

The Governor: They were armed, the guards, with what? Mr. Wright: They had rifles, Sir, and spears.

The Governor: You believe that any attempt to escape would have either led to your death or to your being brought back, and in all probability the attempt being badly treated for making the attempt? Mr. Wright: Yes, Sir.

The Governor: Was any attempt really made by any of you to get away? Mr. Wright: Yes, Sir. Two men did try it, but they were brought back again.

The Governor: They would have the difficulty to meet of not knowing, of course, which way to go? Mr. Wright: We all know what way, well enough, to make for the shore, but as to the roads, such as there are, we knew nothing, and if a man did know them, he was just as frightened to follow them in case of falling into the hands of the natives.

The Governor: How did it fare with the men who did make off from your place of confinement? Mr. Wright: They got confused and were lost in the jungle. What through jungle and swamp, there

